

introducing a new plant to the colony. Sterilized soil media should be used and clean conditions should prevail at all times. A fine wire screen should be fastened to the top of the barrel or reservoir to keep out mosquitoes and debris.

Finally, I hope that this method will be tried and that further refinements will be made and published in CPN at a future date.



Flow Table. Photo by B. Stanley

Call for Carnivorous Plants for a New Botanical Garden in Victoria, Australia

By Robert Gassin (43 Frudal Cres., Knoxfield, 3180 Australia)

In 1989, a new botanical garden was opened in Victoria, the southernmost state of mainland Australia. This garden is exclusively for native Australian plants and an area of about 12 m. by 5 m. has been set aside for native CP. This area will be opened to the public in mid 1991. At present, attempts are being made to obtain as many species of native CP as possible, and the help of enthusiasts would be appreciated.

The CP area is a peaty sand flat adjoining a small pond, and there is a sandy slope rising from the flat to a walking track. The flat remains moist throughout the year and part of it is flooded during winter. *Drosera spatulata*, *D. pygmaea* and *Utricularia lateriflora* occur naturally in this small area. The sandy slope rises to about 2 m. above water level and should be suitable for several species of tuberous and pygmy drosera. There are plans for a raised wood walkway to be built across the pond and peaty sand flat to make observation of the plants easier.

My purpose with this project is as an advisor on behalf of the Victoria Carnivorous Plant Society, and also to help obtain plant material for the display. The Garden will only accept plants where the original collection site is known for certain, or direct descendents of plants whose collection site is known (such as plants grown from leaf or root cuttings, gemmae and seed).

The Garden is interested in obtaining as many species and subspecies of Australian native CP as possible in the form of whole plants, cuttings, gemmae or seed. The

help of enthusiasts would be appreciated. Plants must be labelled as to species and/or subspecies (if applicable) as well as much detail as possible regarding origin of the material in the wild. Collection date and collector identity are optional but preferred.

All species of native CP are welcome. However, the following are considered priority: *Byblis gigantea*, *B. liniflora*, *Cephalotus follicularis*, *D. adelae*, *D. menziesii* (all forms), *D. heterophylla*, *D. indica*, *D. macrophylla*, *D. orbiculata*, *D. sp.* 'hammerleg', *D. platypoda*, *D. erythrorhiza*, *D. zonaria*, any pygmy drosera, *U. multifida*, *U. westonii*, *U. volubilis*, *U. menziesii*, *U. hookerii*, *U. simplex*, *U. fulva*, *U. flava*.

All plants received will be entered into the Garden computer making later identification easier. This is an opportunity to contribute to a unique project involving CP, the success of which will largely be determined by plant contributions by us, the CP enthusiasts. Your help would be most appreciated. Naturally, considering import and export regulations of plant material and any plant parts of some restricted species, we would expect the most help from fellow Australians.

Please forward any plant material or queries to me at the above address, or telephone (home (03) 763-9148, (work) (03) 725-9011.

Carnivorous Plants of the Bogong High Plains

By Robert Gassin (43 Frudal Cress., Knoxfield, Australia 3180)

In the first week of March, 1990, A fellow CP grower from Melbourne and myself ventured to the Bogong High Plains for two days of bush walking.

The Bogong High Plains is part of the Bogong National Park, an alpine reserve 350 km north of Melbourne. It is well known for its magnificent natural display of native alpine flowers in summer, and cross country skiing in winter. The High Plains are about 1600 m to 1800 m above sea level and are covered in snow from June through September or October. In spring, the snow melts to reveal typical Australian alpine plant communities including open and closed heathlands, tussock grassland, large strands of the beautiful snowgums, and of particular interest to CP enthusiasts, alpine bogs bordering natural springs and pretty winding fast flowing streams teeming with trout.

The main aim of our trip was to photograph and film the CP's native to this area. There have been three species found on the High Plains: The common alpine sundew *Drosera arcturi*, the very rare and attractive Tasmanian bladderwort *Utricularia monanthos*, and an even rarer summer growing tuberous sundew of uncertain taxonomy, which to the best of our knowledge and been discovered two years earlier by Nick Collins, another member of our local CP society.

Our search started out on a high note as we found both *D. arcturi* and *U. monanthos* in the first bog we explored. (There are hundreds of alpine bogs in this park). Both these species were found within 50 m of the roadside at an altitude of 1080 m. Thousands of *D. arcturi* plants were found in deep sphagnum beds and wet sandy clay soil along the banks of small streams. Each plant had 3-4 leaves up to 7.5 cm long. They had flowered 2-3 months previously and their dried, blackened seedpods were full of seed. *U. monanthos* occurred along the banks of the same stream but only over an area of 10 m by 20 m. It grew in both shallow sphagnum beds and wet sandy clay soil. This species was in flower bearing very pretty deep purple flowers with two yellow stripes on the palate, on a peduncle up to 3 cm tall. Over the next two days we explored several other bogs; large colonies of *D. arcturi* were found in each of these but we did not locate another colony of *U. monanthos*.